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President KIM IL SUNG Praises Bumper Crops

An unheard-of bumper of rice and corn has visited the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which got over the ill weather condition. Reports from Pyongyang said that an all-out efforts was made to mechanize the agricultural process and protect grains from damage by noxious insects and plant diseases.

This great success in DPRK farming emerged from President Kim Il Sung's recent on-the-spot guidance to South Pyongan Province and North Hwanghae Province.

KCNA reported that President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to work in different fields of the national economy in South Pyongan Province between Sept. 11 and 12 and in the work of the agricultural domain in North Hwanghae Province from Sept. 16 to 17.

S. Pyongan Prov.

During the Sept. 11-12 President Kim Il Sung visited the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, Nampo Port, the housing construction site in Wau Island of Nampo, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and other industrial establishments and cooperative farms, grasped in detail work in different domains of the national economy and gave programmatic teachings.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Heavy Machine Combine.

He taught that all the equipment should be made to operate at full capacity all times, the quality of products be enhanced and that the quality of materials for precision machines be raised still more.

He said that houses should not be built but green belts be laid around the combine and the construction of a wharf should be carried out under a prospective plan.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Nampo City.

He entered the general commanding room to see its inner equipment and highly praised the complete introduction of industrial T.V. in the loading of freight.

As tall flats have been built in Wau Island, he said, the scene is very fine. He instructed that many more tall flats should be built in this scenic place in the future to provide the working people with better living conditions. He said that hotels should be built and managed well to accommodate many people as various sports games would be more frequently held in the well-furnished sports village of Nampo City.

Saying that the rural villages have been supplied with a considerable number of farm machines, he instructed that agricultural labour should be done in a communist way and disparity between agricultural and industrial labour be eliminated as early as possible by raising the utility rate of farm machines and completely realising the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

President Kim Il Sung said that the Commissions and Ministries of the Administration Council, factories and enterprises should supply the cooperative farms with many more trailing farm machines of different kinds and thrashing combines to actively help promote the comprehensive mechanization of all farming processes from making of cold beds to thrashing.

N. Hwanghae Prov.

On Sept. 16-17, President Kim Il Sung acquainted himself with the work in the agricultural domain of the province, looking round a number of units such as the Ryongchon, Sinsang and Chimchon Cooperative Farms in Hwangju county, the Migok Cooperative Farms in Sariwon City, the Chonggye Cooperative Farm in Pongsan county, the Sariwon Fruit Farm and Lake Sohung, and gave programmatic teachings.

President Kim Il Sung guided on the spot the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju county.

Looking at the maize gathered in at the farm, he expressed deep satisfaction over the richest crop ever seen since Ryongchon-ri came into being.

Saying that the yield of maize could be raised by far, given sufficient application of good-quality humus soil and chemical fertilizers, he set forth the task to undertake compost production on an extensive scale. And he gave instructions to supply enough farm machines of various kinds to actively mechanize the transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings and many other work.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Sinsang Cooperative Farm in Hwang county.

Saying that scientific and technical watering and fertilizing is one of the important questions in rice growing, he taught that for this the water controllers, fertilizer appliers and rice-transplanting machine operators should be settled down and their knowledge of agricultural science be deepened.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of the Chonggye Cooperative Farm in Pongsan county.

Going round ricefields of the farm, he highly appreciated the success of the farmers in bringing about a bountiful crop by strictly adhering to the Juche-based farming method.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Sariwon Fruit Farm.

He gave instructions to energetically strive to further expand the area of vineyard by finding out more land suitable to grape growing and raise the per hectare harvest of grape still higher.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance at Lake Sohung.

President Kim Il Sung on September 17 called a consultative meeting of functionaries of North Hwanghae Provincial Party, administrative and economic bodies and set forth tasks facing the agriculture of the province.

President Kim Il Sung taught that, as the per hectare grain harvest is fairly high at present in our country, farming should be placed on a more solid scientific and technical basis, if grain harvest is to be increased still further.

Saying that it is very important to supply sufficient water in maize farming, he gave instructions to keep a tight hold on the work for completing maize field irrigation.

Saying that sorghum, a high-yielding crop, should be sown on damp soil, he taught that the harvest of sorghum also will be increased still more, if good strains are sown, with a proper number of plants per pyong, and it is fertilized like maize.

Saying that humus-potted maize seedlings should be transplanted on 100 per cent of its fields, with an abundant production of humus soil, as this crop is the strongest absorber of soil nutriment, he taught that it is an important task of the Party organisations at all levels and functionaries of the agricultural domain in the province to produce large quantities of humus soil.

President Kim Il Sung Sept. 16 gave on-the-spot guidance to the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidential Audience

Denmark Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 8 received Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, and his wife on a visit to the DPRK, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Yong Son, Alternate Member, and Vice-Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Thailand Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 9 received the friendship promotion delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand on a visit to the DPRK.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Boontheng Thonsawasdi, Speaker of the Lower House of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Also present were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man Gum, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop and Vice-Chairman Ho Jong Suk of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong Ryul.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented to the President a gift of best wishes in the name of the Thai people and in his own.

Chongryun Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 11 received the delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan now on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Won Hwan, Deputy Section Chief of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Kim Jung Rin and personage concerned Chi Jae Ryong were present.

Also on hand was Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of Chongryun.

Indian Juche Idea Study Society Del.

President Kim Il Sung on September 15 received Vishwanath, Secretary General of the "Juche Idea Study Society" of India, and his wife on visit to the DPRK.

On hand was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Burundi Republic Ambassador

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 17 received Simon Sabimbona, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to the DPRK, when the latter paid him a farewell call before leaving for home at the recall of the home government.

Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador.

KOREA FOCUS

Kim Yong Sam's Possible Expulsion from "National Assembly"

President Kim Yong Sam of the south Korean Opposition No. 1 New Democratic Party is near to the illegal disqualification as member of the National Assembly. Pak Jung Hi's ruling Democratic-Republican Party decided on September 22 to demand that President Kim be disciplined for his September 16 New York Times interview.

The controversial part of the interview is as follows: "Believed to be on the verge of arrest because of his outspoken opposition to the south Korean government, the leader of the parliamentary opposition here has called upon the Carter administration to end support for the "minority regime" of President Park Chung Hee.

"'The time has come for the United States to make a clear choice between a regime, increasingly alienated from the people, and the majority who aspire to democracy,' said Kim Yong-Sam, the opposition leader, in an interview at his home last Saturday."

A careful reading of the interview shows that Kim's criticism is rather of the policy of the Carter Administration than of the Pak junta. It seems that President Kim was disillusioned with the present American government when President Carter visited Seoul at the end of June. Concerning his view of the last Seoul trip of Carter, the American daily wrote: "'U.S. President Jimmy Carter gave a big present to Park by coming here,' the opposition leader said, 'by boosting his prestige here.' 'We asked him not to come, precisely because it could encourage Park to strengthen oppression, and all this came true,' he said."

Not a few people feel that Carter has betrayed them. Evidence is everywhere—a continuing decline of the popularity at home of President Carter, a growing dissociation of Third World countries from the United States and a mounting criticism in its allies of the United States. A representative criticism of Carter came in a frontpage article in the September 23 Asahi Shimbun, a leading daily published in Tokyo. Its commentator Matsuyama noted:

"It was neither effective nor attractive that the Carter Administration began 'selective human rights diplomacy' of protesting the human rights violations in a certain country but condoning them in some other countries....Many countries must feel fear at the nature of Washington."

His commentary was under the title, "Washington, Show Your Nerve!"

It is now a matter of common knowledge that the Seoul regime is kept in power only with the military, political and economic aid from the United States. There is no denying that all the domestic and foreign policies of Seoul are dictated by the Asian policy of the United States.

The last Seoul trip of Carter was intended to convince the south Koreans of the value of complying with the U.S. Asian policy with thoroughness in return for a continuing U.S. support for them. Such agreement was incorporated in the Seoul-Washington joint statement. American defense chief Brown who accompanied Carter on his Seoul trip urged the south Koreans to raise the share of military spending in GNP from the present 5.6% to 6%. In compliance with that request, the south Koreans allocated 6.1% of GNP to military spending in their FY 1981 state budget.

Such sequence was anticipated by democratic forces opposed to the coming to Seoul of the American leader. Former President Yun Po Sun and the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, together with their colleagues, issued a joint statement against the visit of Carter. They declared: "We remember that in the past each time the American President visited Korea, the Park regime exploited the visit to maximum to justify its despotism. We are concerned that the coming of President Carter will become a telling blow at democracy and human rights." This prediction came true.

The activities of democratic campaigners are now restricted more severely than before the Seoul trip of Carter. Kim Dae Jung, long placed under house arrest, is now prohibited from having any contact with the outside world. The last Carter visit has fully been exploited by the Pak junta as a license to stifle the democratic opposition forces.

That the south Korean people and the democratic personalities call for the United States to terminate its support for the Pak junta does not mean that they favor American cooperation in their opposition to the Pak junta. In the past families of the prisoners of conscience sent a letter to President Carter, opposing his coming to Seoul. In the letter they said: "We are not asking for American cooperation for the sake of human rights in Korea when we are calling upon you not to help the Pak regime to violate the human rights. We will find our own settlement of human rights issues in Korea."

This is the message of NDP President Kim Yong Sam's interview with The New York Times. His statement of the reality as it is is inviting a constant watch of his home by KCIA operatives and police. He is constantly being shadowed by them, with all his speech being scrutinized.

In face of these developments, the U.S. State Department asked Seoul not to arrest the NDP President and at the same time advised him to refrain from making a provocative remark, implying that the American Government will not protest if he is arrested for continuing such remarks.

On August 14, the U.S. State Department issued a statement criticizing the police raid on the NDP head office over the sit-in of female workers of the Y.H. Trading Company. The State Department demanded the arrest and punishment of the police officers responsible for that raid. The Pak junta reacted by lodging a nominal protest with the American Embassy in Seoul but carried out a soul-searching on its excessive action. It is the nature of the Seoul authorities to review their action whenever faced with a unilateral criticism from Washington and, otherwise, intensify the oppression of their opposition. They attempted the life of Kim Dae Jung because he was their foe. In October, 1976, they expelled NDP Rep. Kim Ok Son from the national assembly for a similar reason. Their future action against NDP President Kim is utterly unpredictable. All these developments combine to convert most of the pro-American elements to anti-Americanism. How will the American government view this trend?

Seoul, Koryo Collegians Demand Pak's Ouster

The Pak Jung Hi junta have become all the more wanton of late in their crackdown on the struggle of students, workers, religious men, democratic figures and people of other strata. The south Korean students vigorously rise in an anti-"government" rally and demonstration in defiance of the intensified suppression from the Seoul authorities.

About 100 students of Koryo University in Seoul on the morning of Sept. 18 called an anti-"government" meeting and strongly demanded the repeal of the fascist "*yusin* system," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

After holding the meeting on the campus the students scattered roughly 200 copies of a "declaration on democracy and national salvation" demanding the repeal of the "*yusin* system," release of the students under arrest, and so on.

When police bandits swarmed into the campus, the students met them in front and knocked them down.

The fascist clique arrested a number of students.

The report says that on the evening of Sept. 17 and next morning hundreds of copies of leaflets were found scattered in the Seoul University, which appealed to the students to participate in an anti-"government" meeting.

Over 1,000 students of Seoul University were involved in an anti-"government" demonstration on the afternoon of Sept. 20 when students and riot police clashed on the campus for two hours and some students were arrested.

This was the second anti-"government" demonstration on the campus in 10 days.

Hundreds of police, firing tear gas, stormed the campus and dispersed the demonstrations, some of whom threw stones, smashing police car windows.

The students demanded in written statements that the Seoul authorities restore democratic rights, release political prisoners, carry out economic reforms and stop suppression of Kim Yong Sam's New Democratic Party.

They also sought the reversal of a 1975 emergency decree banning political dissent in the name of national security and unity. Demonstrations are illegal in south Korea.

More than 700 students, shouting "Out with Pak" clashed with police for the second consecutive day on the campus, in wake of a 1,000 student demonstration the previous day.

An estimated 800 policemen with shields, headgear and tear gas, stormed the campus and dispersed the demonstrators. Some of the students threw stones and empty bottles at the police during the demonstration lasting more than two hours.

The demonstrators also chanted slogans demanding the repeal of a 1975 emergency decree and abolition of the constitution, written in 1972 under martial law, which gives Pak broad powers.

At least six demonstrators were seen being taken in by police for questioning during the demonstration.

A similar rally was held on the same campus by 500 students nine days earlier. Many demonstrations have been held at other colleges since students in the southern part of the country marched through the streets Sept. 4 in opposition to the 'government."

This is how the south Korean people are unanimous in demanding the repeal of the "*yusin* constitution," revocation of the "emergency decrees" and the "resignation" of the Pak junta. The south Korean people will continue a powerful anti-"government" struggle before their just demand is met.

Students of Seoul University staged a fierce demonstration on the campus after an anti-"government" rally. (June 18, 1978)

Rodong Sinmun Censures Pak's Attack on NDP

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sept. 15 carried a commentator's article under the caption "High-Handed and Base Act for Obliterating Opposition Party."

The article says:

The "Seoul district civil court" accepted the socalled "application for suspending the performance of duties" of the presidium of the New Democratic Party, an opposition party of south Korea, and adopted on September 8 a preposterous "decision" that Kim Yong Sam, President of the party, and other members of its presidium should not perform their duties till the "court decision" is confirmed.

This is a vicious step aimed at paralysing the activities of the leadership of the New Democratic Party which was legally elected at its national convention and, in the long run, removing it.

The puppet clique are trying to feign ignorance by making it appear that they have nothing to do with the "decision" of "the Seoul district civil court" under the pretext of "the independence of the judicature." But it is nobody's secret that it was a product of a shameless plot engineered by the "Central Intelligence Agency" behind the scene at the dictate of the puppet boss. It is none other than the south Korean rulers who made the leading function of an opposition party, a lawful party of south Korea, an object of a civil action and let a puppet district civil court arbitrarily decide it.

Such act is a fascist outrage unprecedented in the world history of political parties intended to exterminate the opposition parties altogether in south Korea, totally deny party politics and stamp out the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy; it once again strips bare traitor Pak Jung Hi to reveal his ugly colours as a fascist dictator.

Pointing out that the New Democratic Party made clear its stand as an opposition party after Kim Yong Sam was elected its President, the article continues:

The political slogans of this opposition party—the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi "government," the abolition of the "*yusin*" system, the freedom of the press, the solution of the question of people's living, and a dialogue with us for reunification—evoked wide-spread support from the people of all strata.

Dismayed at the political activities of the opposition party and the response evoked by it, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique began resorting to open suppression against it and this became more undisguised after the opposition party declared its readiness to have a dialogue for reunification, notes the article.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are sinking deeper into a hopeless bog with each passing day for their anti-popular fascist repressive rule and predatory policy, it says:

Though the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are wielding the fascist club, the anti-"government" sentiments of the popular masses are mounting ever higher and the opposition party is showing a stance to fight to the end.

The south Korean people must not fail to destroy the "*yusin* system" and build a new democratic society on its ruins, if they are to get rid of today's miserable lot. This is the way demanded by the nation, concludes the article.

Onslaught Comes under Fire from DPRK

The four DPRK political parties and social bodies—the CC of the Korean Democratic Party, the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party, the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the CC of Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland—issued a statement each on Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 17 in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi junta's onslaught on the south Korean opposition party New Democratic Party.

Follows the gist of the statement issued by the Korean Democratic Party:

On Sept. 8 the Seoul authorities, mobilizing the hooligans of the "Seoul district civil court," carped on the New Democratic Party, a legal party, and took the high-handed fascist step of depriving the presidium of the right to perform its duties and suspending its activities.

The CC of the Korean Democratic Party, expressing deep concern about the suppression of the opposition party in south Korea, bitterly denounces with surging national indignation the thrice-cursed criminal act of the Pak junta in trampling underfoot the idea of great national unity and peaceful reunification and going against democracy.

The Seoul authorities, regarding the New Democratic Party as a thorn in the flesh, have employed every vicious means to get rid of it.

Their dastardly act in suspending the presidium of the New Democratic Party from the performance of its duties, talking about its qualification, is a ridiculous one reminding one of a thief crying stop thief.

If the qualification of anyone is to be discussed about in south Korea, it is not the New Democratic Party but the Pak junta who illegally stay in "power" and exercise it.

Juche Seminars Held in Various Countries

Photo shows the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in New Delhi on April 14 to 16.

Today the Juche idea is widely spreading with a great attraction and influence and is dynamically arousing the popular masses, once oppressed and maltreated, to the worthy struggle for building a new independent life. The torchlight of Juche kindled in our age is illumining the road ahead of the people who are dauntlessly heading for independence.

So says the PYONGYANG DECLARATION, which was adopted at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the motherland of the Juche thought, in September, 1977.

Reflecting the demand of the present era, the International Institute of the Juche Idea was set up in the Japanese capital of Tokyo on April 9, 1978.

Its INAUGURAL DECLARATION stipulates:

"The Juche idea is a great idea which has emerged to meet the demand of our era, a new era of history in which the masses of the people march ahead along the road of independence.

"The essential characteristics of the Juche idea is that it firmly defends the independence of the popular masses and clearly indicates the road of their struggle for independence. Precisely for this reason, the Juche idea represents the great guiding ideology of our era in which all peoples are advancing along the road of independence."

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, the founder of the immortal Juche conception, defines it as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

As is clarified in the PYONGYANG DECLARATION, President Kim Il Sung's Juche thought attracts the world's people heading for independence.

Up to today, this year saw Juche seminars held in various parts of the world so many as never before.

Among other things, the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, the third of its kind, was held in the Indian capital of New Delhi from April 14 to 16. The seminar was attended by an Indian delegation consisting of over 50 members, including vice-presidents of universities and 28 M. P.s and over 80 delegations and delegates from 65 countries on the five continents and four international organizations.

Such an international seminar has been held annually since 1976. The first seminar was held in Madagascar and the second in the DPRK. Last year, the inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Juche Idea was convened in Japan.

After the New Delhi seminar, regional or national seminars were successively organized in Denmark, Honduras, Pakistan, Japan, Austria, Iraq, Gambia, Southeast Asia and other places.

The Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Copenhagen on April 21 and 22. A declaration was adopted there.

In June, the Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Honduras. A keynote report was delivered by Jorge Arturo Reina, rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, and a declaration was adopted.

The First Pakistan Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Karachi on July 7, under the sponsorship of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Pakistan, with the attendance of 150 representatives of parties and public organizations, including the Socialist Party of Pakistan. Abdul Malik, general-secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Pakistan, made a report. The seminar adopted a declaration. Recently, the "Study Committee of Kimilsungism" of Karachi students also organized a seminar on "Talk with Journalists of the U.S. Newspaper 'New York Times'," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

In Japan, the Third National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea was held in Chiba City on July 15, with the attendance of more than 300 teachers who came from various parts of the country.

Earlier, on June 28, the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Austria held a seminar on "On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

Recently, a seminar on "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was sponsored by the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia.

Also, a seminar on "On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification", President Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work, was held by the "Committee for the Study of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq.

A seminar on "On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung, was recently organized by the "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Southern African students in Gambia. The group was inaugurated on July 7 in the Gambian capital of Banjul.

10 M. Signatures Collected in Pakistan For Korea Reunion

The signature campaign supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is briskly going on on a world-wide scale in response to the call of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, according KCNA to reports.

Mohammad Aslam Naghi, Secretary General of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said in his press statement on September 13 that over 10 million people participated in the signature campaign now going on in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

An early realisation of Korea's reunification is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people and an important guarantee for defending and consolidating peace in Asia and the world, the statement noted, and said:

The Korean people must be left to realise the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference.

We firmly support a north-south dialogue and the convocation of an all-nation congress for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This signature campaign was initiated by the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Recently, the campaign was launched in Madagascar, Upper Volta, Libya, Uganda, Ghana, Central Africa, Gambia, Jamaica, Tunisia, Greece, Denmark, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Turkey and Iceland.

Actively participating in the campaign are leading personnel of party and power bodies and public organisations, parliamentarians, lawyers, scholars, college and university professors, principals of schools of various levels, men of the press and figures of other circles and popular masses of different countries.

The Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association organized signature campaign for two days.

Wallid Abou Khaled, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Libya, said that he was signing the text on behalf of the organisation.

Signing a text of signature, the General Secretary of the Tunisian General Union of Labour said: The Tunisian General Union of Labour expresses support and encouragement to the tireless efforts of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Frantz West:

Korean Reunification in Interests of World Peace

Frantz West, member of a committee of the Austrian Friendship Society with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, contributed this article "KOREAN REUNIFICATION IN INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE" to the People's Korea on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows his article:

The 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not only an opportunity for the Korean people to review the economic, cultural and political developments in the past years, to celebrate many successes and to consider how to overcome weakness and shortcomings, but also, for all friends of the DPRK throughout the world, a day of wholehearted support for the great national task of all the Koreans, the reunification of the divided country. We, the Austrian friends of the Korean people, are very happy that the DPRK and especially its President, Kim Il Sung, are the driving force for the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of Korea. We are glad that, in a conversation between members of our committee of the "Austria-DPRK Friendship Society" and officials of the Austrian Foreign Office, the general secretary of the Foreign Office confirmed the Austrian government fully supports the cause of peaceful and independent Korean reunification.

The development of this important national question of the Korean people, which is, at the same time, a major contribution to world peace, very clearly shows again this year that initiatives and new ideas for solving the question peacefully, come only from the DPRK. It is still in fresh memory how on January 23 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published an appeal to all Korean authorities, political and social organizations with an four-point proposal for the reunification of the country. This initiative was warmly welcomed in many parts of the world. It was also widely reported here by the Austrian mass media. It found immediately wide support in both parts of Korea. Because of the general support this initiative found everywhere, it was impossible for the south Korean authorities just to refuse negotiations with Pyongyang. Talks started, but, after three short meetings, the south Korean authorities stopped further negotiations.

A main point of the new DPRK initiative was the proposal for the convocation of a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organisations in the north and south. This congress shall democratically discuss all problems connected with the Korean reunification. The Austrian friends of Korean reunification supported this proposal, because full democratic participation in important national decision is in full accordance with our democratic conception.

According to the proposal of Pyongyang, this all-nation congress shall be composed by representatives of parties, public organizations and authorities of the north and south and by delegates of Korean residents in foreign countries. Exactly, this idea of democratic participation was the reason why the south Korean authorities broke off the just started talks. Seoul is obviously corresponding to its own interior regime, against broad democratic representation—especially, against the participation of representatives from opposition parties and forces. We, the Austrian friends of Korean reunification, take advantage of this opportunity to appeal to all Koreans in the north and south to do all they can to facilitate the reopening of talks on Korean reunification.

A major obstacle before an independent and peaceful way to Korean reunification is the presence of foreign troops on the south Korean territory.

The declaration of U.S. President Carter immediately after his taking over the office of American president that the gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is an important part of the policy of the new U.S. administration, was warmly welcomed all over the world. At the same time, the south Korean lobby in Washington started a well-organized campaign against the troop withdrawal. Part of this campaign were the all-out military maneuvers in south Korea this spring. It was really a shock that the Carter administration a short time ago published a statement that all preparations for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea shall be stopped immediately. After the Second World War, the Austrian people made the experience that foreign troops in a country—any form of foreign occupation—is a threat to the unity and existence of any nation. Therefore, it is our conviction that we should do everything in our power to support the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. Korean reunification is part of a policy to secure peace. Accordingly, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is not only a precondition for the independent reuification of Korea but also an important contribution to peace in an area where is full of dangers of conflicts and wars.

A short time ago, President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK said to a group of Nepalese journalists:

"You asked us what is standing in the way of reunification. I think the major obstacle to the reunification of our country is that the south Korean authorities do not want it. They try to make 'two Koreas'. Our people are a homogeneous nation with the same language and customs. Our country has a 5,000-year-long history of culture. Our nation is homogeneous, and so it cannot be bisected. We maintain that our country should be reunified independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity....We consider that national unity should be achieved in the interests of the nation without regard to the difference in the social system, ideas and religious belief, and that everything should be subordinated to the end of national reunification."

These noble words of the President of the DPRK show the way to the national independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We will strengthen our efforts in Austria to extend the support for this great task in the interests of the Korean people and of the peace in the world.

Seoul's Mendicancy in Mideast

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) September 20 comes out with a commentary headlined "Sly 'Smiling Diplomacy' of Puppet," which reads in part:

The south Korean puppet foreign minister threw together balderdash while making a tour of Middle East countries.

He went spouting that his clique "supports" the demand of the Palestinian people and is aware of the danger of the expansionists" and even "hopes for a dialogue" with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

As widely known to the world, the south Korean puppet clique is an intimate friend of the Israeli Zionists and an enemy of the just cause of the Palestinian and the Arab people.

The puppets, from the beginning, have worshiped the Israeli Zionists and zealously supported their expansionist policy and even extolled to the skies the aggressive wars of Israel against the Arab people. They lauded the perfidious surprise attack of the Israeli aggressors when starting the Third Middle East War as something "worth being followed" and, in the Fourth Middle East War, deliberated over dispatching "volunteers" to Israel and went the length of sending pilots. It is nobody's secret that the puppet clique and the Israeli aggressors tightened military tieup, exchanging military delegations.

The south Korean puppet clique insulted the struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their lost homeland and restoring their national rights, branding it as "a rebellion of mobs," and maliciously slung mud at the Palestine Liberation Organisation leading this struggle, calling it "a violent subversive organisation."

In a nutshell, the south Korean puppet clique is a vicious group which, invariably siding with the Israeli aggressors, helped them, spoke ill of the just cause of the Palestinian and the Arab people and framed every conceivable intrigue against it.

Now it is performing a crafty trick with a sudden about-face. What a folly it is!

This is an act making a mockery of the Palestinian and other Arab people and insulting them.

Why are the south Korean puppets prowling about Middle East countries, making a noisy play of hypocritical phrases?

The south Korean puppets, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and acting their despicable lackey, have obstructed the struggle of the Middle East people for national independence and liberation and, for this reason, they are utterly isolated from and cold-shouldered by the people of this region.

Moreover, after the event in Iran, the puppets' position in th Middle East has rapidly worsened, leaving them no room to stay there.

Such being the situation, the puppets are at pains to create the impression that they support the cause of the Palestinian people and they have changed their old stand towards the Zionists, and thus win the favor of the Arab nations and worm their way into them and deliver themselves from the isolation in this part of the world where they are spurned.

And they seek in this the sinister aim of having the puppet regime recognised as a lawful one and gaining a political lever to create "two Koreas."

The south Korean puppet clique also hopes to get oil in the Middle East by going round the countries of this region and creating a favorable impression of itself.

Now the south Korean puppet clique is facing an acute fuel and power shortage, particularly, the shortage of oil, which drives the economy into a more serious bankruptcy.

The voice "Pak regime, step down, bearing responsibility for the economic crisis!" is heard everywhere in south Korea.

The flattering words uttered by the puppets in Middle East countries are no more than a trash of a wretch sinking in a bog to help himself out of it.

The south Korean puppets, who are obliged to make a trip of mendicant diplomacy, even played the coquet, impertinently talking about "fund" and so on. It is the height of folly, indeed!

Such attempt of the south Korean puppets to disguise themselves as a "friend" of the Arab people is, after all, intended to undermine the latter's cause as an executor of the policies of aggression and plunder pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists in this region.

With no cunning smile can the south Korean puppets conceal their ugly and crafty colour. A crow cannot turn into a swan, no matter how hard it may paint itself.

(KCNA)

Complete Sex Equality In DPRK

A Japanese critic Fujii Yoshie visited the DPRK this summer as a member of the delegation of Japanese women of cultural circles, which stayed there for two weeks from July 10. She contributed an article to the mass-circulation Japanese national daily Yomiuri Shimbun after her visit.

Follow excerpts from her report:

☆ ☆

BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL COSTUMES

Women of the DPRK are graceful, charming and feminine.

When I met women in colorful national costumes at a reception arranged by the Korean Women's Union, I was very much attracted by their elegant movements and the beautiful colors of their clothes. However, they are active workers in their respective posts in social life. Among them were women who were once guerrilla fighters and shot down enemy aircrafts with trench mortars.

Women's social position is very high in the DPRK.

In 1946, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea proclaimed the Law on the Equality of the Sexes in the name of President Kim Il Sung as its chairman. The first article of the law says that women are accorded equal rights with men in every field of state, economic, cultural, social and political life. Under the law, the suffrage, the right to work, the right to receive the same wage as men, social insurance benefits and the right to receive education were guaranteed for women. They were also given the right of inheritance and the right to get a distribution of property in case of a judicial divorce.

Licensed and unlicensed prostitution and the kisaeng system are banned by law. Thanks to the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, today women are living as important members of the society.

For example, women occupy 20 per cent of the members of the Supreme People's Assembly and 33 per cent of members of local people's assemblies of different levels.

Women also play an important role as teachers and doctors. At the hospital attached to Pyongyang Medical College, 40 per cent of the 500 doctors there are women, particularly, the gynecologists and the pediatricians there are predominantly women.

Teachers working for the elementary educational system are mostly women. But women also work as instructors in colleges such as the People's Economic Institute which produces national cadres. In this institute, 20 per cent of the instructors are women.

Not only in education, but also in industry and agriculture, women are playing an active role. Many women are working in management committees of farms.

ALMOST ALL FAMILIES WORK IN DOUBLE HARNESS

In the DPRK everyone has a job and lives as an independent person. Therefore, working in double harness is common among families. The state pays special attention and care to enable women to work without worry about their families.

First of all, the state does not permit married women to work on jobs harmful to their maternity. Married women are put off from the list of midnight workers or shift workers.

When women suffer from monthly days' trouble, they get treatment in a hospital in each enterprise, and they can take holidays for morning sickness. A 77-day maternity leave is also guaranteed for women. Working mothers who have three or more children under 14, are paid eight hours' wage for working six hours. Children are cared for by state-run nurseries and kindergartens. About 350,000 children are cared for in nurseries and kindergartens throughout the country. Every working mother can get her baby cared for in a day-nursery just after the maternity leave, if she so desires. Besides, week-nurseries are provided for working mothers who have two or more children, or mothers who have to leave children at home for some days on end because of their jobs. Such mothers have only to take care of their babies on Saturdays and Sundays. There are 10 week-nurseries, counting only those in Pyongyang.

Women in the DPRK are encouraged to work in various fields of the economy as well as culture together with men, as equal payments are completely guaranteed and even more benefits provided for them.

Nursing expenses are about 1,500 won (one won equals 0.86-1.86 dollars) per child per year. The state bears all these expenses for all children in the country. I wondered if nursing costs amounted more than a woman earns and produces for the state. The interpreter's answer was simple: "The policy of the state is to raise women's social position by enabling them to participate in productive labour as members of the working class. Money is not so important here."

The state pays deep attention to girls' education so that they may be brought up to be good mothers and independent workers. In elementary schools, classes are divided into boys' classes and girls' classes. Secondary schools are divided into boys' schools and girls' schools. Even the contents of gymnastics and home-making for boys are different from those for girls'. Almost all parents want their daughters to be kind and tender, and their sons to be lively and strong. But there is no difference in their educational levels and future between boys and girls.

At first, I could not understand the country's educational policy: Men and women are equal in their social position, but their social roles are different. Therefore, boys and girls should be educated according to their characteristics as men and women.

However, after meeting many working women in the DPRK, I became convinced of the validity of the DPRK's educational policy. Because, in social life, every woman is an active worker and when she returns home, she becomes a good mother and a nice wife.

KIMCHI HOLIDAYS

I visited, a librarian's apartment in Pyongyang. She was 32. The kitchen was well arranged and some well-polished pans were lined on the shelves. My interpreter was a young working mother. She sent her baby to a week-nursery. She looked animated when she tought me how to make kimchi (Korean pickles). Working mothers make kimchi(about 100 kg for one family) in 3-day kimchi holidays together with neighbours.

(To be continued)

Shameless Challenge to Non-Aligned Summit

A spokesman of the south Korean puppet foreign ministry in a "commentary" carped on the resolution of the Korean question adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, crying that it is "unfair" and "fails to grasp the core of the question in reality." Denouncing this, Rodong Sinmun Sep. 18 says in a signed commentary headlined "Scream of an International Orphan":

This balderdash is a most shameless challenge, insulting the participating countries of the summit conference and slandering the non-aligned movement.

In its final declaration the summit conference rejected all attempts to create "two Koreas" and clarified that it is imperative for the peaceful solution of the Korean question to force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. This is a most correct demand fully representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire attendants of the conference and correctly reflecting the true reality of Korea and indicating ways for the solution of the Korean question.

No one with normal thinking can speak ill of this resolution.

If a resolution calling for preventing the permanent division of Korea and achieving her independent and peaceful reunification is "unfair" and unrealistic, is it fair and realistic in grasping the core of the problem to keep Korea divided indefinitely?

The logic of the south Korean puppets is a logic and sophistry of traitors to the nation who try to bar the reunification of the country and perpetuate its division, clinging to the coattails of outside forces.

(KCNA)

Mexican Independence Day

Rodong Sinmun September 16 carried an article congratulating the Mexican people on their independence day.

Noting that the Mexican people are today striving to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and develop the national economy against imperialist domination and subjugation, the signed article reviews the achievements made by them in building a new life.

The article says:

In its foreign policy, the Mexican government is developing friendly relations with other countries on the principles of non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and reciprocity, natioanl sovereignty and mutual respect. And it is struggling to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one.

Our people rejoice over the successes registered by the Mexican people in building a new life. (KCNA)

UIM Goes Deeply among S. Korean Workers

The Y.H. affair put the Urban Industrial Mission in the spotlight.

The south Korean authorities began to attack the UIM, charging the UIM with instigating women workers of the Y.H. Industrial Company to stage a sit-in in the national headquarters of the New Democratic Party.

Pak Jung Hi himself announced that the authorites were going to carry out a thorough investigation of the UIM, saying that the UIM was a subversive organization which is trying to instigate labour disputes and cause social instability under the cloak of a religious group.

Is the Urban Industrial Mission a subversive communist organ as the south Korean authorities say?

Does its activity really cause social instability in south Korea?

The Urban Industrial Mission is an international labour rights group, which is active not only in south Korea but in other parts of the world.

It was in the late 1950s that the UIM began its activities in south Korea. In those days south Korea's economy was switching to the stage of industrialization and the number of workers was rapidly on the increase.

Facing the situation, the south Korean Protestants and Catholics jointly conducted their religious activities, focusing on labour problems.

In 1971, the Catholics and Protestants formed the Korean Council of the Urban Industrial Mission. Then it was an organization officially recognized by and affiliated with the Korean National Council of Churches.

The chief aim of the UIM was to restore social justice in south Korea and to conduct missionary work for propagation of Christianity.

To this end, the UIM decided to promote friendship among churches and exchange experiences and studies and to train clergymen of the UIM who were working in industrial sectors, in order to meet the demand of the ever-changing society.

At first the UIM put stress on missionary work, inviting workers to visit churches.

In the early 1960s, the clergymen of the UIM began to become workers themselves. As a result, they came to share sufferings and problems with other workers.

Since then the UIM got down to the labour problems in earnest. Clergymen of the UIM became acquainted with aspects of south Korean society where workers had to work more than 10 hours a day under bad working conditions to earn low wages which were not enough to enable them to make a living.

They keenly realized the limitations of their activities and changed their attention from the salvation of individuals to the political, economic problems of the country.

The south Korean Urban Industrial Mission, in its 20-year history, actively applied itself to the human rights problems, day-to-day problems of workers, organizing the unorganized and tried to help them realize the realities of their exploitation.

In this process, the UIM became a thorn in the side of the south Korean authorities. The south Korean authorities now try to isolate the UIM from the people calling it a "communist organ."

They distributed pamphlets entitled "True Colors of the UIM," in which its author called the UIM as a communist-led organization.

They are preaching that workers had better listen to what their employers say.

In 1977, the Office of Labour Affairs of south Korea ordered the authorities concerned to keep a close watch on the UIM and the Young Working Men's Catholic Association, branding them as illegal organizations.

Immediately after this announcement by the authorities, the UIM made public a statement protesting the authorities, and declared that its mission is to preach the gospel to the poor and the weak and to liberate the people under the yoke.

The UIM came to be directly concerned with the labour movement in the process of propagating Christianity among the south Korean workers.

Inevitably workers stopped calling on officials of the Korean Trade Unions, a watch dog body serving the "government," who are not interested in workers' problems. Instead, they began to visit the UIM to seek ways to solve their problems.

In 1977, the UIM acted as a mediator in solving 58 labour disputes.

In the 1970s the UIM learned that the rights and interests of workers are closely related to the political, economic state of the country.

In other words, the UIM realized that democratization of the south Korean society is a key to the solution of labour problems, and joined in the struggle for democratization of the south Korean society.

Christians say that a religion has the mission to save human beings and transform society.

Faced with serious social problems, the UIM could not ignore the political economic conditions of human beings in south Korea.

So, it is quite natural that the UIM should be engaged in the struggle for the abolition of the "yusin" system, the root cause of misery of the south Korean people, and in the movement to realize democracy in south Korea for the sake of workers who are oppressed most severely by the present repressive regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Members of the UIM and workers staged a drama to support the struggle of female workers of the Tong-Il Textile Co.

Hai Tai Female Workers' Struggle for 8-Hour Day

The struggle of Y.H. female workers highlighted the worst situation of the south Korean workers. The workers' struggle for their basic rights and for their right to life is continuing in various places of south Korea.

The female employees of the Hai Tai Confectionery Co., Ltd. are waging a struggle, demanding complete enforcement of an 8-hour day.

The Hai Tai Confectionery Company are producing chewing gums, biscuits, candies, icecream, etc. and is one of the major confectionery companies vying with the Lotte Confectionery Co., Ltd. It owns three factories at Yongdungpo, Seoul, employing around 3,000 persons—mostly female workers.

Most of them are working 12 hours a day in shifts day and night and 72 hours a week. Female workers, without exception, are also forced to do all-night work.

In addition, the conditions of their work place are extremely bad. The workers are always in danger of being burnt all over their bodies because they have to cool suger from 150 degrees C to 80 degrees C in temperature with their hands. Those who have worked for 3 or 4 years there invariably suffer from empyema, dermatopathia, digestive ailment, and so on.

In these situation, female workers of the Hai Tai Company have frequently asked the company to rectify long working hours according to the Labor Standards Law, which provides for an 8-hour day and prohibits a female worker from doing overtime work of over 2 hours a day and over 6 hours a week and a night duty.

However, the company turned a deaf ear to their appeal, saying "You can't get along on a low salary, if you work only 8 hours. Don't you want to earn overtime pay by working 12 hours a day?"

On Aug. 3, they presented a petition in the names of 24 female workers to the chairman of the Office of Labor Affairs, for strict enforcement of the Labor Standards Law. The petition, however, was ignored. The company moved to suppress their lawful demand violently by using some male workers against them.

At 4 a.m. on Aug. 4, Miss Kim Yong Hwi of the biscuit producing section, who was about to leave the company after her night duty, was beaten. Those who did violence to her, shouted: "Beat her carefully not to leave a scar on her."

On Aug. 6 and 8, the company set wire entanglements by using around 100 male employees from the third factory at Anyang and barbarously beat female workers. Some of the females lost consciousness. Needless to say, 24 females who had sent the petition were the main objects of their attack.

On Aug. 9, the female workers issued an appeal in the name of "the committee for promoting 8-hour work", disclosing the fact that the↗

↘"acts of violence are being continuously committed against the female workers of the Hai Tai Confectionery Company."

On that day, 9 women workers including Li Kyong Sun visited the headquarters of the south Korean Opposition New Democratic Party where the Y.H. female workers had staged a sit-in, and appealed the NDP to help solve the question.

They disclosed facts about long working hours and acts of violence, saying: "Is the labor policy of the Hai Tai Confectionery Company to place female workers in confinement, drag them about, beat and vilify them?"

They further said:

"Is the Office of the Labor Affairs for workers taking a nap? Are the policemen taking summer vacation? Isn't the law of the Republic of Korea applicable to Hai Tai, though the company is on south Korean territory? We really can't understand."

The struggle of the Hai Tai female workers are supported by broad section of the south Korean people. On Aug. 12, south Korean dissident people including religionists held a "prayer meeting for the female workers of the Hai Tai Confectionery Company" at the Yongdungpo Urban Industrial Mission Hall. At the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted. (See below)

Resolution (Gist)

The Hai Tai Confectionary Company are forcing a more than 12-hour day(including lunch time) on its workers. It is definitely in contravention of article 57 of the Labor Standards Law. Accordingly, we strongly demand that the Hai Tai Confectionary Company and its president Shin Jong Cha promptly enforce an eight-hour day as specified in the Labour Standards Law.

It must be noted that overtime work is restricted to 6 hours or less in a week for females and 12 hours or less for males, even if there is an agreement to the contrary between workers and management.

We, along with 10,000 workers and consumers, can't suppress our anger at the outrageous violence done to the female workers demanding an 8-hour day.

During this incident numbers of women who sustained injuries and were bruised all over their bodies. Three of the female workers reportedly fell unconscious at the barbarous acts of male technicians.

Kim Sun Rae, working at the chewing gum producing section, lost consciousness when the company's engineers dragged her out. We have confirmed the fact that she is hospitalized at Yongdungpo Christian Hospital and is still receiving a close medical examination.

Her colleagues said that she had fallen on ground several times when male engineers were dragging out her, pulling her by her hands and legs. Afterwards, Miss Kim who had fallen unconscious, was left alone in the company's material store for long time with her body covered with wrapping paper. Later, she was moved to a medical treatment room. Though a nurse gave some medicine to her, she did not regain consciousness for long. The surprising fact is that she was taken to the hospital after 8:00 p.m. by her colleagues, although she had fallen unconscious at around 4:30 p.m. We can't contain indignation at this fact.

Contrary to their promise to treat "the workers as members of a family," the Hai Tai Confectionery Company management committed barbarous acts, ignoring the law's demand and doing violence to them. It can't but be condemn as an anti-social act, ignoring the social responsibility of an enterprise.

We are greatly angered by a serious inhumane incident which we heard today, and we resolve as follows:

1. We demand that President Shin Jong Cha of the Hai Tai Confectionery Company and all the management:

Firstly, immediately enforce an 8-hour day as stipulated by the present Labour Standards Law.

Secondly, stop at once acts of physical violence on a sacred work site. Severely punish the executives who led the acts of violence, and the engineers who actually did violence.

Thirdly, allow the female workers to freely leave the company after their 8-hour works. Immediately suspend illegal labour exceeding legally prescribed working hours and stop making false reports that workers themselves, desire long working hours.

Forthly, make active efforts to give medical care to Kim Sun Rae still hospitalized at Yongdungpo Christian Hospital.

2. We demand the Office of Labour Affairs take the following steps.

Firstly, the Hai Tai Confectionery Company has forced female workers to work 12 hours a day, by ignoring the Labor Standards Law. The Office of Labour Affairs should legally order this practice suspended and punish the company.

Secondly, the Office of Labour Affairs should investigate the report that the management made the engineers to do cruel violence to female workers. In particular, the authorities should start making an inquiries into the act of violence to Miss Kim and severely punish the persons responsible for it.

Workers of the Hai Tai Confectionary Company!

We appeal to all of you to participate in the movement for an 8-hour work day, together with your colleagues and protect your health by preventing management from violating law any more.

4. We demand the executives of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and National Chemical Workers Union take the following steps.

We appreciate the fact that you are engaged in a labour movement under increasingly difficult conditions. However, if it is true that the management of the Hai Tai Confectionery Company has unlawfully forced overtime work, shouldn't this illegal act be prevented by your struggle? We strongly demand that you lose no time in positively joining in the movement to check unlawful labor practices and acts of violence at the Hai Tai Confectionery Company.

5. We appeal to the consumers of the products of the Hai Tai Confectionery:

We hope you will pay keen attention to the incident that the female employees were beaten and were forced to work. We also wish you to make a strong protest to the company against its unlawful and anti-social acts and identify your interest with these of female workers, daughters of this nation.

6. We are resolved to expand this struggle until the above mentioned items are completely fulfilled, and to fight against injustice to the last.

Pastor In Myong Jin:

Labor Movement and Industrial Mission

In Myong Jin, pastor and manager of the Korean Urban Industrial Mission, said that the involvement of the mission in the south Korean labor movement is vital to the development of the struggle for democracy. He made this remark in his article contributed to the November-December 1977 issue of Sialu Sori (The Voice of the People), the monthly magazine published in Seoul. In his editorial notes, the editor apologizes to the readers for the magazine's failure not to carry the full text of the contribution due to usual "government" censorship.

Follows a summarized translation of the contribution:

During the past year, we officers of the industrial mission have received pathetic appeals from workers.

It is hard to understand why the workers have called on the mission and kept on appealing and complaining when the situation has improved: Our country has achieved its exports target of $1,000 mil. this year and a per capita national income is nearing the $1,000 mark. This situation should make people happy and say from the bottoms of their hearts "Now we can lead a good life."

In the factories, workers sing together the song what they call "We lead a good life," and clap their hands before the factory work starts. Some people can not believe that these workers are expressing deep resentment.

People may brush aside as a fabrication designed to discredit on the brilliant achievement of the government or exaggerated grumblings of some indiscreet workers who lose a chance to give vent to their dissatisfaction, or ill-disposed propaganda by officers of the industrial mission who always cause trouble by instigating innocent workers.

Are the workers really leading a good life because of increased exports and stepped-up national income?

Are the appeals of workers we hear today fabrications or grumblings of some indiscreet workers? Or is this caused by instigation by the industrial missionaries as company management often....declares.

If any of these were the cause, how happy we are!

According to a report (the daily "Dong-A Ilbo," Oct. 22, 1977) submitted by the Office of Labor Affairs to the National Assembly, workers in manufacturing industries are forced to work 12-13 hours a day without any weekly or monthly holidays and are compelled to do overtime work until midnight.

Apprentice workers earn monthly wages averaging 19,433 *won*, but as various deductions were made from their pays, their net wages can come to only 7,500-9,000 *won* per month. In addition, working hours in our country are the longest in the world (the average weekly working hours is 52.6 hours, up 1.4 hours over 1974). (the daily "Dong-A Ilbo," Nov. 24, 1977)

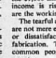
The minimum living cost of a five-member family in urban areas varies as follows: 98,000 *won* (the Economic Planning Board); 107,000 *won* (the Office of Supply) and; 137,000 *won* (the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.) However, according to the report submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the National Assembly (the daily "Chosun Ilbo," Nov. 11, 1977), workers with non-taxable income (their monthly wages average 72,000 *won*) accounted for 74.5 percent (5,040,000) of the total (6,780,000) in 1976, up 16.6 percent over the previous year. And only 8.7 percent of the total earned more than 100,000 *won* (the minimum living cost).

High-income earners whose annual income was more than 22 mil. *won*, accounted for 0.3 percent of the working population while their income amounted to 43.1 percent of the total national income.

Miss Kim, a female worker of the Nam Yang Nylon Co. who was among those who struck for higher wages this spring, had her daily wage raised from 740 *won* in 1976 to 920 *won* in 1977.

Last year, she had to work 22.5 minutes to earn money enough to buy one briquet. But, this year she has to work 23.5 minutes to buy one. The same can be said of beef. She has to work 18 hours and 15 minutes to buy 600g of beef this year while she worked 17 hours and 18 minutes to do so.

Last year Mr. I bought his house for 4.5 million *won* but the price is hot up to 7 million *won* this year. So he would have to work 19 years and 10 months to get the house if he were to buy it this year, though last he was able to buy the house for a price equivalent to his 16 years and 10 months' wage.



When our country's economy has surpassed the level of a developing country and exports have boosted to the $1,000 mil. level and the national income is rising continuously, why are the working hours getting longer?

The tearful appeals of many workers are not mere expressions of discontent or dissatisfaction, decisively not a fabrication. They are cries of the common people in distress of this country.

Let's listen attentively to workers' tearful appeals!

1) ...The majority of us female workers had been getting monthly wages of about 21,000-24,000 *won* before they were raised. We were not able to get along with this wage. I must help my parents who have already suffered long enough. As I haven't received enough school education, I am helping make my younger brother learn at school. In addition, as my lodging and board expenses are deducted from my pay, I am left with no pocket money. (An appeal of a worker of Nam Yang Nylon Co., July 10, 1977)

2) Respected Director of the Office of Labor Affairs!

We usually work from early in the morning until 3 a.m. midnight and sometimes do 24 hours without sleeping at all.

The company sometimes lock our work place to prevent us from slipping away, to force us to work. To keep ourselves awake, we drink "Timing." In spite of this, the company has been delaying payment of monthly wages and tries to misappropriate our pays. Furthermore it has not given us a retirement allowance. (An appeal made public by workers of Sinhong Fertilizer Co., Aug. 17, 1977)

(To be continued)

"S. R.—71" Violates DPRK Territorial Air

The high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" of the U.S. committed a grave military provocation: it intruded into the air 33 miles within the military boundary east of Kosong of the DPRK twice between 12:13 and 13:53 hours on September 20 and perpetrated espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic, flying the air above the coastal waters off Musudan and Sosura, North Hamgyong Province.

In September alone the U.S. committed espionage on seven occasions by sending high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes "S.R.-71" deep into the air within the military boundary above the East Sea of the DPRK.

Such intrusions of the U.S. have become more frequent of late, coinciding with its "claim on the three mile limit of territorial waters."

This is an outrageous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and deliberate and premeditated grave military provocations to start a new war in Korea.

The United States must promptly stop its espionage and hostile acts against the DPRK and give up forthwith its criminal acts of violating other country's territorial waters.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue such espionage and hostile acts, defying the repeated warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from them.

Editorial:

Stop Pressure on NDP, Step Down from Office

The south Korean largest Opposition New Democratic Party might disintegrate into two factions when the civil court of Seoul rendered on Sept. 8 an illegal decision suspending Kim Yong Sam's authority as the President of his party and appointed chairman of the party convention Chong Un Gap as the acting president.

Obviously given under the wirepulling of the Pak Jung Hi junta, the illegal injunction means that judicial power is completely controlled in south Korea.

The NDP, faced with the danger of division, has not yet worked out its strategy to the "national assembly," which already opened on Sept. 20 and is supposed to discuss on Oct. 2 the budget for the fiscal year 1979 including a 37% augmentation of military spending.

Opposed to the dictatorship of the present "regime", the NDP stands in the van of the effort to prevent the arbitrariness of the ruling party. It is also active in the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and for the defence of the interest of workers.

The Pak junta is bent on splitting the NDP in order to obstruct its activities at the "national assembly."

With all conceivable insidious measures, the Seoul authorities are making desperate efforts to prolong their remaining days and retrieve themselves from an economic crisis.

The afore-mentioned facts show clearly that the Pak junta has no power to maintain rule over the people.

All their legitimate rights are denied the people in south Korea which has been converted into a living hell on the earth. The Pak junta is cracking down on the legalized south Korean party. If Pak's onslaught on the NDP is overlooked, it will be harmful to peace in Asia as well.

The "security" is a main slogan of the Pak junta which infensifies the suppression of the people who are suffering from extreme poverty. The Pak junta, publicizing "security", has stripped the people of democratic rights and freedoms.

So long as the Pak junta remains in power, the situation cannot be expected to change in favour of the peace-and democracy-loving south Korean people and the peaceful reunification of the home country is impossible.

Therefore, the attack on the NDP comes under strong fire from the world's peace-loving people, to say nothing of the Korean people.

President Kim Yong Sam and party members, with the backing of the broader sections of people, are making an all-out challenge to the Seoul authorities. The voices are getting stronger all over the world, supporting and encouraging the south Korean people in their sacred struggle against the Pak junta.

On Sept. 18, students of Koryo University called an anti-"government" meeting and strongly demanded the repeal of the fascist "*yusin* system."

Students of Seoul University conducted an anti-"government" demonstrations on Sept. 11, 20 and 21, demanding the restoration of democracy, the ouster of the Pak "regime," the abrogation of the "*yusin* constitution" and a stop to the suppression of Kim Yong Sam's New Democratic Party. South Korean workers and religionists are closing their ranks, giving active support to students' anti-"government" campaigns.

The international situation is changing in favour of the progressive people struggling for democracy and freedom—the people's uprising in Nicaragua and Iranian revolution. This means that the suppressive regime in south Korea cannot last long.

The south Korean people cannot be freed from the miserable plights without toppling the Pak junta.

8 Mentally-Handicapped Kids Killed, Buried Secretly

The fact was made clear that a total of eight kids in the Chongju Nursery, North Chungchong Prov., a home for feeble-minded children, died of unknown causes on two occasions, that is in 1974 and 1975.

When the south Korean daily newspaper "Hanguk Ilbo" carried a story about it in its Aug. 24 issue, the south Korean public expressed strong indignation at the nursery and the south Korean authorities which tried to cover up the case.

The case was brought to light by an anonymous letter to the effect that 19 children had died at the Chongju Nursery. The letter was sent to the Chongju Police Office.

According to a police investigation, 3 kids died in 1974 and 5 in 1975 at the Chongju Nursery.

But Ryu In Hwan, director of the nursery, neither informed the police of the fact nor consulted a doctor about the cause of the deaths. He and a servent named Ryu Chi Yong buried them in a community cemetery, on a hill 1 km away from the nursery.

The police regarded the cause of deaths as undernourishment. Director of the nursery Ryu In Hwan and the servent Ryu Chi Yong were arrested on charges of violating the tomb and burial law.

The Chongju police and the Chongju city authorities had dealt with the case as a simple and ordinary case.

However, a new fact was disclosed about the Chongju Nursery by Yun Song Chol, one of the children at the Chongju Nursery.

He called at the branch office of the "Hanguk Ilbo" and told its reporters about the plight of the children at the Chongju Nursery.

He told reporters that several years before he had been told by the director to bury 3 children on a hill in the back of the nursery and that 10 more children had died of briquet gas-poisoning.

He also said that the policemen turned deaf ears to what he said.

This was because the police authorities wanted to prevent the case from developing into a serious one.

The nursery accommodates about 120 children and youngsters aged from 8 to 20.

Most of them are foundlings. It is not clear when they were born and where they were abandoned. There are no records for them.

They received neither special education nor medical treatment. Food supplied to them is not enough. Their rooms are dirty.

The "Hanguk Ilbo" dated Aug. 24 reported on the miserable conditions of the feeble-minded children as follows:

"Their miserable conditions baffle all descriptions. They have hardly clothes on, and lie on bad-smelling old blankets."

The number of foundlings in south Korea is going up, with an increase of unmarried mothers, poverty-stricken families and so on.

In addition, the number of feebleminded and physically handicapped people aged from 6 to 17 reaches 860,000.

Of them, only 10,000 receive special education in special schools.

The Chongju Nursery incident aroused a strong criticism of the Pak junta's welfare policy for handicapped children by the south Korean press:

The "Chungang Ilbo" dated Aug. 28 said:

"It is a duty of the government to care for children abandoned by their parents.

"As the Chongju Nursery case shows, the authorities should be held responsible for the case, because the incident came to light several years after it actually occurred".

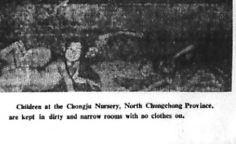
"The International Human Rights Protection Alliance in South Korea" Aug. 25 denounced the south Korean authorities, saying that the act of burying feeble-minded children secretly at the Chongju Nursery is a brutal act. The authorities must take radical and comprehensive measures for feeble-minded and physically handicapped children".

In this way the south Korean children under the repressive rule of Pak Jung Hi are treated as sub-humans.

The Pak junta sells 4,000-5,000 children abroad a year for the purpose of obtaining foreign currency, neglecting about 800,000 feeble-minded children who cannot be sold abroad because of their handicaps.

The Pak junta does not take any proper measures for these children.

This year is the international year of the child. But this is not the case in south Korea. People often say that where there are kids, there is hope. But in south Korea where there are kids, there is misfortune.



Children at the Chongju Nursery, North Chungchong Province, are kept in dirty and narrow rooms with no clothes on.

Pyongyang Musicians in Paris, Helsinki, Copenhagen

An ensemble of traditional instruments

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe is now on a performance tour of Scandinavian countries—Finland, Denmark and Norway, according to a KCNA report. The art troupe has already finished a tour of Finland and Denmark.

The art troupe visited Finland from August 19 to 29. During its stay in Finland the art troupe gave performances in Helsinki, Turku and other cities. On August 21, the art troupe gave a performance at the Helsinki National Theatre.

Guests of honor included: the chairman of the People's Democratic Union, Minister of Education; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party and other personages of political and public circles and members of the diplomatic corps in Helsinki.

The Pyongyang children gave a number of performances after its premiere in Copenhagen on September 1. They gave a performance for guests of honour at the Falcore Theatre, the biggest one in Denmark, on September.

Invited to see the performance were the General Mayor and mayors of Copenhagen, parliamentarians, government officials, personages of political parties, public organization, culture and art and the press and representatives of international organizations in that country.

Another troupe of Pyongyang children led by Li Sang Tae, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang for China on September 18.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe already visited four countries earlier this year—India (January), Bangladesh (March), Yugoslavia (June) and Algeria (July).

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe consists of those who are studying music and dancing as part of extracurricular activities at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

The art troupe has a wide repertoire. Impressive are the children's high performance technique, ensemble in a shipshape manner and rich figuration, their unaffected air, and their vivid, nimble stage.

Children of the DPRK receive a 11-year compulsory education, while freely engaged in circle activities as they wish.

To further develop this "bud of talent", the government set up at least one students and children's palace in every province, (11 palaces in all) and 300 students and children's halls in cities and counties.

Of them, the most prominent is the fancy Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, completed in September 1963. It stands on an area of 120,000 square metres and has a floor space of 150,000 square metres. It consists of a five-storeyed main building, a 13-storeyed tower building, a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,500 and a gymnasium. Their rooms number about 500 including an auditorium with 800 seats and a library.

Every year, 20,000 children learn their favorite subject: biology, astronomy, oceanography, medicine, agriculture and painting, folk music, ballet, modern music and sports.

In May last, the State Symphony Orchestra of the DPRK visited Romania for about two weeks from May 16. In March to April the Pyongyang Art Troupe toured Malta.

The Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK made a second tour of France from June 28 to July 5. This time it presented ten successful performances of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" at the Champs-Elysees Theatre in Paris.

When they visited Paris in February 1972, they performed at the same Champs-Elysees Theatre and won a warm acclamation of the audiences.

The Mansudae Art Troupe toured a total of more than 40 countries, including: Switzerland and France in 1972; England, Italy, China and Japan in 1973; Algeria, Bulgaria and Romania in 1974; Australia, Albania and Yugoslavia in 1975; and Finland in 1976.

Reports from Paris said that many people came to Paris from various parts of France, and from Vienna, Rome, Bern, and even from Scandinavian countries to see the revolutionary opera.

The General Director of the Paris Association of Literature and Art said that "the performance of the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' in France is a big hit, in a word."

As part of international cultural exchange, foreign artist groups visited the DPRK to give their performances.

The Zagreb Academic Choir "Ivan Goran Kovatic," Yugoslavia, headed by Narcisa Cemalovic, Undersecretary for Education of the Secretariat of Education, Culture and Physical Culture of the Croatia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, visited the DPRK from Jan. 16-24.

The Soviet Artists Troupe and Bangladesh Artists Troupe visited Korea in March. The Soviet Artists Troupe put on the stage various numbers, well showing the life of the people in different areas of the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation headed by He Jingzhi, Vice-Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, made a performance tour of the DPRK in July and August. The Chinese artists put on the stage China's traditional opera "Uproar in Heaven" and opera pieces on various themes, winning the warm acclaim of spectators.

The Basrah Folk Group from Iraq is now touring the DPRK.

The climax of the opera "The Flower Girl"

World Bulletin

●The Tanzanian President recently paid a visit to Bulgaria.

●The Nigerian government decided to boycott the ships of those countries and companies which have relations with the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and with Israel.

●The independent anti-imperialist steps were adopted in Iran.

●A meeting denouncing the aggressive acts of the Rhodesian racists was held in Mozambique.

●Zimbabwean patriots dealt blows at the Rhodesian racist clique in succession.

●Radio Moscow exposed the stepped-up production of a new intercontinental ballistic missile in the united States.

●Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksei Kosygin September 10 paid an official friendship visit to Ethiopia.

●The industrial establishments, schools, hospitals and houses destroyed by the Somoza clique are successfully being rehabilitated in Nicaragua.

●Two leading newspapers were nationalized in Iran.

●The working wheel of turbine No. 9, the last one, was transported to the construction site of the Nureksk Hydroelectric Power Station in the Soviet Union.

●The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress of China closed at the Great Hall of the People on Sep. 13 after three and a half day session.

●Seychelles took steps for the development of national education.

●A photo exhibition which opened in Moscow dealt with the life of the global children. The title of the exhibits introducing the life of the Soviet children was adopted from the words of the popular song "the Sun Always Shines." The pictures showed the children's palaces, schools, pioneers' camps, libraries and children's theatres. (KCNA)

Korean Painting

"On the Bridge" by Kang Hui An (1419-1465)

This picture shows an aristocrat and his servant carrying books and a Komungo (A Korean musical instrument) on his back.

The man-servant looking into the river is scolded by his master.

Kang Hui An is a famous aristocratic painter of the 15th century.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Sep. 3

* The 1979-1980 plan on cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was signed in Amman.

Sep. 13

* Berta Torrijos De Arosemena, Chairman of the Panamanian Institute for the Formation and Use of the Human Resources and Chairman of the Federation of Women of Panama, and her companion arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Ho Byong, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Malaysia, presented his letter of credence to Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Mustain Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'-Ayatuddin Al-Muadzam Shah, King of Malaysia.

Sep. 14

* A trade union delegation of China headed by Ni Zhifu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Fukushima solidarity delegation of Japan headed by Wada Hajime, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural People's Council of Japan-Korea Friendship, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A military delegation of Iraq headed by Jabir Sudani arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 15

A delegation of the All Indo-Korea Friendship Association headed by N.K. Nautiyal, editor of the Indian paper "Britz" and secretary general of the Bombay Branch of the India-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 17

* A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by Ernesto Ottone, its chairman, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association headed by Anders Kristensen, organizing secretary of the association, a delegation of the Iraqi News Agency headed by Khalid Mahdi Najm, director of Altamim of the news agency, and a Soviet army women's basketball team arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK published a decree on appointing Hwang Du Ho as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Nepal.

* A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by B.S. Semenov, Vice-Director of the Chemical Industrial Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 18

* E.O. Sanu, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Li Jun Ok as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Grenada.

* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Jung Guk left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Mozambican Liberation People's Army. (KCNA)

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (1)

Taedong-gang River

The People's Korea introduces the beautiful scenic spots in the DPRK from this issue. Follows the first introduction:

The Taedong-gang River is one of the five longest Korean rivers. It flows from the deep ravines of the steep Rangrim Ranges, whence it moves slowly to the West Sea through Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

The 439.3 kilometre long Taedong-gang River has 31 tributaries, counting only relatively long ones, and its basin has an area of 203,439 square kilometres.

Twelve kilometres downstream from Pyongyang, there is the historic birthplace of President Kim Il Sung at the foot of Mangyongbong-hill, from the top of which people can command a full view of the river.

A little upstream from the place, one can reach a site of revolutionary struggle, Ponghwa-ri, where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of the President, waged a revolutionary struggle at the time when Korea was under the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

Moreover, this Taedong-gang River is the place where the grandfather of the President fought fearlessly in the van of the masses against the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman," which invaded Korea along this river in August 1866.

This crystal clear river is not only the historic site of revolutionary struggle but a "river of treasures," abounding in natural resources.

There are in the areas along the river unlimited water-power resources, mountain resources and inexhaustible deposits of gold, silver, iron, coal and other metal ores.

The crystal clear water of the Taedong-gang River is also used for industry and fish farming.

Along this river there stand large modern factories, enterprises and local industrial factories including the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Sungri General Automobile Plant which vividly show the superiority of the Juche type industry of the DPRK.

The river is also famous for abundant fish resources. There are 60 kinds of fishes including gray mullet which is well-known from olden times as a special product of the river.

In the picturesque seaside areas, modern recreation facilities have been built and people enjoy spending holidays there. Moreover in spring, summer and autumn, people have a good time aboard excursion ship.

(To be continued)

Brief Korean History (31)

Mutiny of 1882

In 1882, a mutiny occurred to oppose the invasion by the capitalist countries and the dependence policy of the feudal rulers. This uprising was the largest anti-invasion, anti-feudal struggle waged immediately after the opening of Korean ports to foreign trade. It was not a simple uprising of a military group, but a flareup of pent-up national indignation at the invasion and the feudal rulers.

In the situation where the invasion and feudal exploitation were being strengthened day after day, people's living conditions and the financial conditions of the country rapidly deteriorated. This exerted a serious effect upon the military men.

In 1881, military men planned a revolt twice. At that time, soldiers in Seoul had not been given food as their pay for as long as 13 months. Thus, the complaints of the military men were about to reach a point of explosion.

In this situation, the group under Queen Min organized a new army called the *Pyolgigun* and invited a Japanese army officer to give Japanese-style military training to it. In spite of its financial difficulties, the government allowed only the *Pyolgigun* to buy second-hand weapons of the Japanese army and gave a considerable amount of money as their pay, as well as military uniforms and food.

The Japanese militarist machinations to take over the military power of Korea and the criminal act of Queen Min's faction aroused anti-invasion, anti-feudal resentments within the army. Sensing this, the feudal government on July, 1882 paid one month's food ration to appease the military men. However, the rice given was rotten and stony and the amount was half the prescribed amount, as corrupt bureaucrats stole a large part of the rice before it reached the soldiers.

The enraged soldiers launched a protest against the wicked officials, by attacking warehouse guards.

Learning the fact, Min Gyon Ho, in charge of warehouses, ordered to arrest and execute the leaders of the attack. This unreasonable act further enraged the low-ranking militarymen.

On July 23, soldiers led by Kim Jang Son and Ryu Chun Man rose in a struggle to save their imprisoned colleagues. After attacking and destroying the residence of Min Gyon Ho, they attacked *Tongbyolyong* arsenal, took weapons and released the imprisoned colleague and innocent people. They also opened many storehouses to provide soldiers and the poor with rice.

When the soldiers stormed the Japanese consulate on the same day, a large number of citizens joined this attack. The number reached 5,000 in an instant.

Alarmed over this anti-Japanese uprising, Japanese consul Hanabusa set fire to the consulate building at night and fled away toward Inchon under cover of darkness, and then to Japan aboard an English ship.

On July 24, the soldiers thronged to the palace to punish Queen Min, but she had already escaped and fled to Changhowon, Chungju.

Through the two-day struggle, the soldiers ousted the Japanese aggressors including the Japanese consul and attacked more than 300 feudal rulers. Some were punished and others had their houses destructed.

. Militarymen's mutinies in Seoul and Inchon exerted a great influence on other areas. The masses attacked government offices in Wonsan and people in the suburbs of Seoul captured and punished wicked officials who had fled there from Seoul. Thus, the military men's uprisings spread to various areas.

The military men's uprisings struck terror into the hearts of the feudal rulers and Japanese aggressors. After trying to suppress the uprising in vain, King Kojong requested Taewongun to take measures to control the situation.

At that time, Queen Min, disguised as a court lady, managed to escape the dragnet and fled to Chungju. Soon she appealed to the Ching government for aid. The appeal was responded and 3,000 Chinese troops cruelly put down the just insurrection.

The revolt was unsuccessful because it was politically and organizationally unprepared. But this was the first massive struggle of vital importance in view of its dual nature—anti-Japanese and anti-feudal.

(To be continued)

Children in DPRK

"Tug of War"

"Heave ho, Heave ho! Heave, Heave ho!"

This photo shows 3-4 year old children in the DPRK.

They do their best to win in the play. (At an athletic meeting for the International Year of the Child.)

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